

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

New York, Jan. 17.

The Bogue forts were captured, foreign factories vacated, and property to a large amount burned. Commerce paralyzed.

Prussia and Switzerland continue their warlike preparations, but recent intelligence is favorable. The demands of Prussia are diminishing, and it is reported that Napoleon made conciliatory offers of arrangement with the Federal authorities.

A Prussian journal says that the American envoy offered a loan of twenty millions to Switzerland in case of need.

Austria strongly protests against the war. The Federal Assembly met at Bern on the 27th. The President made a warlike speech. The Council asked leave to exert the necessary measures for defense, for unlimited credit, and permission to contract a loan of thirty millions.

The Württemberg Chambers protest against the passage of the Prussian troops across their territory. The first troops passed through Bern on the 22d on their way to Basle; 15,000 are en route to Rheineast and the same number to Schaffhausen.

It is said that Count Kisseff, Russian ambassador to Paris, formally agreed to the Bessarabian frontier, as proposed by the allies.

The London Observer, the Government journal, says arrangements are nearly completed for the full resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States, and that the minister selected will probably arrive at Washington before the 4th of March. No name is given, but the Observer says, that, when known, it will be well received on both sides of the Atlantic.

There are rumors in France of another loan. Eighteen hundred Swiss residents of Paris have demanded passports home.

Several French ships of war are fitting out for China.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Senate not in session to-day.

House.—A bill was introduced granting lands to New Mexico, Kansas, and Missouri for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Greenwood, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for a complete list of persons charged with the disbursement of the public money who have failed for more than twelve months to settle their accounts, and the reasons for such neglect.

The House, by 93 against 81, tabled the Senate bill allowing fishing bounties to six vessels which failed to complete their voyages.

The House was brought to an abrupt adjournment by the sudden illness of Mr. Giddings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Kingman and Pike, correspondents of the press, and Mr. Chase, of New York, ex-member of Congress, were to-day examined by the corruption investigating committee.

Mr. Giddings, while earnestly discussing a private bill in the House this afternoon, was seen to put his hand to his head and fall into his seat, being seized with apoplexy of the heart. Members and spectators were at once thrown into the highest state of alarm, the Speaker and numerous Representatives crying out, to those who pressed around Mr. Giddings, to stand back and give him air. Amid the excitement an adjournment ensued. Mr. Giddings was removed to the lobby, where he was attended by several members, who are physicians. He was for some minutes insensible, but was restored to consciousness, though he evidently suffered intensely. He was then carried on a sofa to the Speaker's room, where several city physicians were summoned, and much attention was bestowed on the patient. His condition is considered extremely critical.

Second Dispatch, 10 P. M.—Mr. Giddings was removed from the Capitol to his lodgings this evening. The prospects of his recovery are improving. The present attack is much more severe than a former similar one.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.

The Republican Senatorial caucus, at the second ballot, cast votes as follows: Judge Howe 26, D. Holton 21, Judge Doolittle 9, scattering 19. Adjourned to Monday evening.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1857.

The Alleged Corruptions.—Pennsylvania Senator. The Turf.—The Public Lands.—Minnesota, &c.

Intense interest prevails in all circles to learn the precise facts concerning the alleged corrupt combinations of members of Congress and that amiable class of patriots, "the lobby agents," for the purpose of passing or preventing the passage of measures through Congress. Nothing has yet been done by the committee whose duty it is to inquire into the charges, with the exception of summoning witnesses; not a few of whom will be commanded to appear. Some who know the most about such corruptions are probably the most involved in the dishonorable transactions, and no rule of law can compel them to criminate themselves, if indeed their identity can be ascertained. As the correspondent and editor of the New York Daily Times were foremost in accusing members of such corrupt practices, they, of course, will be summoned to tell the truth, so far as their ability will admit, and it may be that their revelations will shed abundant light on this now dark subject. If it is established by investigation that such corrupt combinations exist, and that members of Congress are implicated to the extent charged, the House will be compelled to purge the body of the criminals. Public opinion, if no other power, will drive them to this course. I cannot, however, believe that the committee will be able to make any great discoveries—honest men as the members of it are, and accustomed to deal with the unfortunate occupants of the dock in criminal courts.

What the result of the United States Senatorial election in Pennsylvania would be, was foreshadowed in a former letter. Therein I stated that it was by no means certain that Col. Forney would be honored, but that Simon Cameron might win the prize. There is some doubt here as to whether Forney was indeed the choice of Mr. Buchanan, as two months or less ago the President elect expressed a preference for Mr. Foster. But perhaps he changed his mind, or was content that Forney should be "wounded" in the house of his friends," discovering that he is not unanimously popular with the Democracy. Who knows the secret purposes of Old Buck?

When the intelligence arrived here that Simon Cameron had triumphed, his "Republican" friends in Congress were thrown into ecstasies of delight, and everybody was surprised; for the telegraph only a day or two ago brought positive information that Forney would win the prize. His friends are chaffing, but there is now no remedy.

The bill to reduce the duties on imports and for other purposes is now under consideration, and the Hon. Humphrey Marshall presides with dignity and ability over the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He to-day endeavored to confine one of the gentlemen who occupied the floor to the discussion of the subject immediately pending, and would have succeeded had not the members been touched with pity for the speaker, who for weeks had been puffed up with a party speech which threatened to burst his boiler, and generously permitted him to "let it off." The debate will doubtless be conducted hereafter in accordance with the rule which prohibits irrelevant remarks.

It is a singular but generally well known fact that while foreign nations are pinched for funds, we have for national purposes more than the administration of the General Government requires. Consequently, it is now proposed by the new tariff bill to reduce the annual receipts ten millions of dollars. One of the means to this end is the enlargement of the list of free articles, with a view, incidentally, to protect domestic manufactures. To this no true American can object.

At present the territory of Minnesota is connected with the States of Iowa and Wisconsin in the matter of the public land surveys; but as that territory is fast filling up, additional measures have become necessary to facilitate the present and prospective surveys; with a view to the accommodation of settlers. It is a fact that the deputy land officers have now to travel from three to seven hundred miles over that vast extent of country, in the performance of their appropriate duties. Hence it has become actually necessary to disconnect Minnesota from the dis-

trict of Iowa and Wisconsin. Minnesota comprises the remains, or exterior parts of the country out of which the States of Iowa and Wisconsin were formed, and contains ninety-one millions of acres of public lands. The propriety of erecting a new and exclusive district for Minnesota is therefore, apparent. That the result of the deliberations of the committee on the Public Lands will be favorably scarcely admits of a doubt.

VERITAS.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE REV. MR. DENISON'S STATEMENTS AND "EAGLES FROM DUCK EGGS."

We have, in our former notices of Mr. Denison, exposed the character of his unprovoked and inexcusable attack upon the cause of Revision and its friends, at the anniversary of the Louisville and Vicinity Bible Society, and of his manifold misrepresentations of that cause and of its friends, for which he has not the shadow of evidence nor reason. In pursuance of our promises, we proceed now to notice what he intended should be grave criminalizations of the Revision Association, in order to dispose of them before we investigate those pretensions to scholarship, of which Mr. Denison makes rather an ostentatious display, considering the amount of capital he has invested in these matters.

First: Mr. Denison charged that in the discussion with five clergymen we had been guilty of deliberate misrepresentation in stating that a committee of the American Bible Society, in 1851, had reported nearly twenty-four thousand errors in the copies of the authorized version in present use. The following is the language we used in the discussion: "These clergymen know that the Bible Society has been for years circulating Bibles which that Society, in 1851, acknowledged had nearly twenty-four thousand errors in them. A learned committee of that Society reported this fact in 1851, and we have the report now before us." This is the ground-work of Mr. Denison's contemptible calumny upon the Revision Association, and his paltry excuse for it is that we did not say that the committee reported that the mass of the errors were unimportant! We did not say a word as to whether the committee considered them important or unimportant, and therefore we did nothing to mislead any one. The simple fact was announced that the committee reported that number of errors, and this statement even Mr. Denison does not call in question. It would have been gross inconsistency in us to assume that any errors in the Word of God are unimportant; consequently we resorted to no subterfuge as to insinuating to the Divine Oracles as that. Each one of the multitude of errors in the Word of the living God that was important enough to be corrected was all-important because of the work in which it existed, and we leave to the recklessness of Mr. Denison to insult the word of life, the bread sent down from heaven, the author of our existence and redemption, with the daring impudence of dividing errors in the Bible into important and unimportant ones. In our estimation, that conduct borders on profanity, and we shall never willingly be guilty of that. And we were not guilty of that outrage. Mr. Denison flagrantly without the least reason to justify him in it, charged that we were guilty of an attempt to mislead the public.

And now let him face his own conduct in this very crimination. We uttered the fact respecting the action of the Committee of the American Bible Society, in a public discussion in the newspapers, in which Mr. Denison supposed he was playing a conspicuous part. He said not one word then, when we were facing him before the people, in censure or malediction of the truth which we stated. Where was his sense of duty at that time? If he was guilty of an attempt at misleading the public, he was not a full party to our crime in permitting our statement to pass unchallenged? He was in the papers as the champion of the American Bible Society, and when it is considered that we were nothing but representatives of "the little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth" and the illustrious Rector of St. Paul's was the guardian of the people in this matter, what must be the estimate of the extent of the wickedness he perpetrated by permitting our statement to pass unchallenged and unrebuked? Who can tell the vast myriads who were misled, not by a statement from such a humble quarter as "the little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth," but by the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Denison in relation to that statement? It will not do for him to say that he knew nothing of the facts of the case, for the report of the committee had been published five years when we referred to it, and a plea of ignorance on the part of Mr. Denison would go far to confirm a suspicion that exists, that he assumed duties in the Discussion to which he was altogether unequal. And he is an officer also of the auxiliary to the American Bible Society. In his anxiety, therefore, to make a wicked, malevolent slander upon us, in his notable speech, he is reduced to this alternative: he was insensible either to the demands of truth and duty in the Discussion, or he was ignorant of an important event in the management of the Society whose interests he was endeavoring to defend, and either alternative is as humiliating a position as any man need to occupy. The position is one of his own seeking, and we leave him to find such enjoyment in it as may suit his ideas of pleasure.

The next crimination of this series was based on this statement in the discussion: "And more than that, at the very meeting of the Bible Society to which the report of this committee was made, Dr. Edward Robinson, the distinguished Presbyterian scholar, urged the Society to expunge Easter from the Bible as an utterly false rendering, which no man can justify. The Bible Society refused to do it as a matter of time-serving policy. But that Society, in its marginal Bibles, prints the words used by the Holy Spirit in the margin, and permits the Saxon idiom, *Eostre* or *Easter*, to occupy the text of the Word of God!"

In allusion to this statement, Mr. Denison read a letter from Dr. Edward Robinson, which used language so harsh, that for a short space of time Mr. Denison pretended that he was ashamed to read it. It is pleasant to be able to think that he has a sense of shame. He covered the approaches to the harsh, ungentlemanly, and rude word used by Dr. Robinson, by relating an anecdote of Bishop Potter's remark respecting Abbott's Napoleon, that it is "a simple lie" or something to that effect. No treatment can justify him in referring to such a language. In all our references to him he has been treated with the utmost deference and respect as one of the great scholars of whom America has reason to be proud. And when we stated what we believed to be his action in regard to the inexcusable forgery in the Word of God, to which we refer, we stated it to his honor, and our statement of his action should be true than that it is false. We made the statement upon the authority of a gentleman largely endorsed by Mr. Denison in the discussion and in his speech at the First Presbyterian Church. He told it in this city as a truth, and has published allusions to it in New York that demanded Dr. Robinson's attention. For Dr. Robinson's own sake we regret to hear that he denies the statement we published, for that denial places him before the public in a much worse position than the truth of our statement could place him. Let the reader now look at what Dr. Robinson cannot deny. The word of inspiration uses *two* Greek words in Acts xii: 4, *to pascha*, meaning the passover. In our version one of the words of inspiration is thrown away and a forgery is substituted for the other. No being on earth pretends that *to pascha* has any allusion to Easter. That this subject was before the committee, of which Dr. Robinson was a member, we knew from his action! That committee made the following recommendation: "Of this kind the committee have added but two examples: one in Acts 12: 4, where opposite the word 'Easter' they have inserted: 'Gr. the passover.'" This is on the 29th page of the Report of the Committee, adopted May 1st, 1851. What word have we uttered about Dr. Edward Robinson that places him in such a position as that recommendation does? The recommendation is this: let the fact remain in the text of inspiration, but let the truth be exiled to the margin, and let those who can purchase Marginal Bibles may learn what the Spirit of God says, but let the masses of the people who buy cheap Bibles, and the poor wretches to whom Bibles are given, have the falsehood in the text uncorrected, and let them remain in ignorance of what the Holy Spirit wrote. That is the plain English of the recommendation of the committee of which Dr. Edward Robinson was a leading member. In Matthew 12: 41, Dr. Robinson's committee corrected, not by the previous edition of King James's version, but by the Greek,

and make the text read "shall rise up in the judgment." What single reason can Dr. Robinson give for correcting two errors by the Greek and leaving thousands of errors as atrocious to disfigure the Divine Record? What answer can his conscience give to God or man for such acts? Why, for one example among thousands, did he permit Matthew 2: 16 to read—"Herd slew all the children that were in Bethlehem" when he knows that the Greek says—"all the male children?" It would have been infinitely more to his credit not to have acted on the committee than to limit himself to the acknowledgment—

"I know the right, and I approve it too, I hate the wrong and yet the wrong pursue."

Let our readers understand, then, that Dr. Robinson denies that he did his duty toward the word of God before the American Bible Society. When he had an opportunity of conferring a lasting benefit upon his fellow-beings he shrunk from the exercise of his knowledge and of the influence of his position. He exiled the divine truth to the margin, and left the falsehood, which he acknowledges was not written by the Holy Spirit, to riot in the word of inspiration. If the eschuteon of his biblical scholarship is brightened any by such rubbing, he is welcome to the brightness.

Mr. Robinson's letter expressed an earnest desire that he had time to expose this Revision movement. Most cordially do we hope that he will manage to find leisure for the work. We know of no gentleman on this continent whom we should more rejoice to see engaged in that exposition. We hope that the public, as well as ourselves, may yet enjoy that gratification, and we assure Dr. Robinson it will be a greater enjoyment to us than to himself.

We have thus given some more specimens of the grave criminalizations with which Mr. Denison attempted to brand the cause of Revision and the officers of the Revision Association in his speech. As a specimen of his unique logical gifts, we may mention that he made a premise that scholars cannot agree on proper renderings of the word of God, and, as proof of this absurd predicate, he said he had recently examined Bloomfield and Olshausen on a single passage, and they gave diametrically opposite views upon it, and—reader, be not startled—therefore all the scholars of the world must disagree, because Bloomfield and Olshausen do! Such logic as that may be left to fall to pieces of itself, as a rope of sand does.

Mr. Denison uttered the notorious error that King James's version has been generally acceptable to the various religious denominations. A greater error never was uttered. There is not a page of history that sustains the reckless assertion. The Presbyterians of England and Scotland would not receive King James's version at all until they were driven to it by Archbishop Laud's deadly persecution, and each of the generations of Presbyterians has produced scholars who earnestly endeavored to bring about a revision of it. In the revision movement now going on, we have no scholars more active than our Presbyterian brethren. Mr. Denison made an appeal to the Baptists to run into the revision movement. His idea seemed to be that inasmuch as himself and his brother evangelists patronized the Baptists by recognizing them as evangelists, therefore they should wear a yoke on their consciences. Is it possible that Mr. Denison does not know the fact that there is not a Baptist in North America who cares whether he classes him as evangelical or not? They know but one master, one ruler, one King, and they are now, as they have ever been, perfectly careless about the decrees of ecclesiastical tribunals, or the opinions of men. And why should they be in favor of a revision of King James's version? It has been the fruitful parent of unnumbered persecutions of their congregations in England and America. It has scourged their numbers, confiscated their property, imprisoned and burned them at the stake. And from the beginning of the authorized version to the present time, the Baptists have always denounced that version as a false one. We have now before us, portions of a tract written by Leonard Busher, a Baptist, pleading against the bitter persecutions of the revision of the Bible. In that tract, written within three years after King James's version was made, the Baptists loudly complained of the "false translations" of that version, and that people have continued to bear this testimony to the present moment. The Methodists have pursued the same course. John Wesley made an extensive revision of the New Testament, which is now in circulation in this country. No scholar has ever uttered fiercer nor more denunciations of the false translations of the authorized version than Dr. Adam Clarke. And all the great lights of English and American Episcopacy have borne similar testimony. Some of them, such as Boothroyd, have denounced that version as "absurdly literal."

But we have something tangible from present English Episcopacy. The Revision movement is, in England, going on with more zeal, if possible, than even in this country. The London Times mentions two immense meetings in London within the past few weeks, in favor of a revision of the Bible, and the proceedings were of the most satisfactory character. A distinguished dignitary of the Church of England is in the field, taking strong ground on the subject, in a letter recently published, Archbishop Allen blows the statements of Mr. Denison about the excellence of King James's version, and his assertions against revision, to pieces. We give the letter:

[From the London Times.]

LETTER FROM ARCHDEACON ALLEN. THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—Sir: I regret to see, from the report of Lord Shaftesbury's speech in your columns of Saturday, the weight of his name influencing the public judgment against the effort made to clear our admirable version of the Holy Scriptures from what all who are capable of looking into the Greek Testament acknowledge to be defects. The question seems to me one of our duty. We must be faithful men, do all in our power to give purely to our less instructed brethren the meaning of the original text. We must, as prudent men, seek to do this in the least objectionable way. It would, as I believe, answer every purpose if a Royal commission were issued to ten of the greatest scholars among our bishops and professors at the old Universities, with direction to place in the margin such versions as seemed to nine-tenths of the commissioners preferable to the existing English text, permission being granted to ministers to read such corrections in our churches. By this I think we should get rid of the obscurities that arise (1) from the same English word standing for different Greek words, as in St. John i, 8, and v, 35; (2) from different English words standing for the same or cognate Greek words, as in Romans iii, 26; (3) from interpolation, as in St. Matthew xx, 23; (4) from change in the English tongue, as in I Corinthians iv, 4; (5) from a faulty text, as in 1st John, v, 7; (6) from not attending to the article.

All who have read the Scriptures in public must have wished to read "Joshua," in Acts vi, 45, and Hebrews iv, 8. It does not seem desirable to leave corrections of the text to be made by ministers in their sermons. I am unable to speak of the Old Testament. Most have, as I believe, wished that the sacred name were printed as it is in Exodus vi, 3. Some one has observed that if this had been done Socinianism would have been almost impossible.

I am, sir, your faithful servant, JOHN ALLEN, Archdeacon of Salop. Diocese of Litchfield.

Presb. Shrewsbury, Dec. 1. In the presence of such facts as these, what becomes of Mr. Denison's statements about the character of the authorized version? But let the reader reflect a moment. What can surpass the slavery, the unrighteousness, the defiance of all truth, that is portrayed in Archdeacon Allen's letter? He admits that, all over England, persons professing to teach divine truth have to read falsehoods, interpolations, perversions, and obscurities in the pulpit, and pass them off as the word of God, not daring to correct them! Is that the liberty, or the love of truth with which Christ seals his people? Is it not time that this worse than heathen idolatry toward King James's version, this profanity, were put to an end, and that the masses of the people who are ignorant of the truth be made acquainted with it?

Mr. Denison announced that the Bible Union was either dead or should be, after the exposition made of its affairs by its late President. The wish is father to the thought. At the anniversary of the Bible Union, a committee of as able, honest, independent gentlemen as ever investigated a subject in this country, took all of President Maclay's charges in hand, and invited him to be present at their meetings to make accusations, an invitation he failed to meet. That committee, with the fullest evidence

before them, declared that there was not a shadow of truth in Maclay's charges, and he acquiesced in the decree. There never was a more perfect bankruptcy than Father Maclay exhibited when brought to the test. And since that time the Bible Union and Revision Association have been prospering beyond all former example. In every department of the enterprise the prosperity is beyond our most sanguine expectations, of which Mr. Denison will see ample proof very soon, no doubt greatly to the chagrin and sorrow. If he lives to preach the funeral discourse, either of the Bible Union or of the "little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth," he may reasonably calculate on cumbering the earth a long time.

We promised to say something of Mr. Denison's broodings over Greek and classical literature. He charged that the Revision Association is a body of paltry pretenders to learning, when not a word nor act of ours can be appealed to in proof that we have ever made the least claim to the profession of learning or use for it. But Mr. Denison knows that we'll make these pretensions for himself, and now we'll examine the foundation of the edifice. We shall endeavor, in Mr. Denison's religious phraseology, to see what kind of "eagles come from his duck eggs."

In a discourse on baptism, delivered by Mr. Denison in this city, he asked: "Can it be possible that the common people can settle these grave scriptural questions? It is absurd to think it. For this reason the Episcopal Church requires that her ministry, with a few exceptions, shall be trained three years in Greek." And now, reader, look at the illustration Mr. Denison gave of the critical benefits of his Greek training. He undertook to say that, if he immerse, he had carried his point. He went to the 7th chapter of Mark, 4th verse, where the Saviour upbraids the Jews with their baptisms of cups, brazen vessels, tables, &c. Mr. Denison seized upon the word *tables* to show that immersion could not be intended for them. But, in order to give the idea a death blow, he called in the aid of his imagination to make the tables so long that the pool of Siloam could not have immersed them. In hot haste after this blunder he described the Jews as reclining at length around the tables when they ate their meals.

Now all this blundering came from not knowing that, as the trichinosis upon which they reclined when eating was covered with mats, pieces of carpet, or linen cloth, those articles were called *beds*, and were the very things the Saviour alluded to in the 7th chapter, 4th verse of Mark. Instead of lying at length around the table, the Jews stretched themselves on these beds, across the triclinium, with their heads toward the table, and occupied no more room at their tables than we do. They spilt gravies, meats, and such things, on these beds, and washed them by immersion just as the Saviour said, and just as we do table cloths now. And as the trichinosis upon which they reclined when eating was covered with mats, pieces of carpet, or linen cloth, those articles were called *beds*, and were the very things the Saviour alluded to in the 7th chapter, 4th verse of Mark.

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In our next we shall examine the relative claims of ancient and modern scholarship, and endeavor to speak more at large upon the progress of the cause of Revision, before which, in our judgment, all other claims sink into insignificance. A sense of duty to truth and what was due to the maligned character, principles, and conduct of numbers of men, known to us as among the best of living beings, compelled us to notice Mr. Denison's misrepresentations, and for his own sake we hope he will not compel us to repeat a notice of him. We did nothing whatever to provoke his assault, and we will not take one quietly from him. There was neither a motion before the Society on which he inflicted his harangue, nor a necessity on the part of that Society or of Mr. Denison for an attack upon the Revision Association and Bible Union, especially one filled with the most prominent personalities with which Mr. Denison disgraced and disgraced his speech.

JAMES EDMUNDS, T. S. BELL. Revision Association Rooms, corner of Fourth and Walnut, Louisville.

DIED. In this city on Friday morning, January 16, GEORGE NELSON, youngest son of Mary E. and Dr. John Lloyd, in the second year of his age.

In Portland, on the 13th instant, of scarlet fever, ELLA CALVERT, only daughter of George A. and Julia A. Scott, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 15 days.

In Portland, on the 14th inst., of scarlet fever, HATTIE, only child of Richard E. and Olivia Larkin, aged 22 months and 3 days.

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JAS. B. SLAUGHTER.

LOUISVILLE, JANUARY 19.

Tobacco—sales at the warehouses of 6 hhds at \$7 15, 9, 70, 10, 19, 75, 13, 75. Manufactured tobacco—small sales of Virginia at 26¢/30¢. Sugar—sales of 13 hhds choice N.O. at 12¢, 10 hhds fair at 11¢, 30 hhds refined at 13¢/14¢. Coffee—sales of common Rio at 10¢/12¢ and prime at 11¢/12¢. Molasses—small sales plantation at 72¢. Provisions—no transactions reported, prices nominal and holders firm. Flour has advanced—sales of 100 hhds at \$5 75, 86, and shipped at \$5 80, 85, 86, 87. Wheat unchanged at \$1 06, 11, 15 for red and white. Whisky is in good demand and market bare of raw, which we quote at 22¢/23¢. Sheetings—sales of 10 bales Cannelton at 9¢/10¢.

CINCINNATI, JANUARY 17, P. M.

Flour market remains firm, without essential change—sales of 150 hhds at \$5 40, the receipts since noon yesterday only amount to 400 hhds. Whisky market continues buoyant—sales of 400 hhds at 22¢ and 150 hhds from wagons at 23¢. Provisions—after our report yesterday the particulars of some heavy transactions were made public, comprising 1,600 bbls mess pork at \$17 50, 400 bbls extra at \$17 75, 50 bbls thin mess at \$17 50, 175, 310, 600 bbls bulk sides at 8¢/9¢, 13,000 lbs and 60,000 lbs shoulders at 7¢/8¢, to-day mess pork is held at \$18 and bulk meat a shade higher than the above quotations. Groceries—nothing new in the market worthy of note, but the demand continues lively, with sales of 30 bags coffee at 11¢ and 20 hhds fair Cuba sugar at 10¢/11¢. Wheat continues in good demand—sales at \$1 13, \$1 14 for red and \$1 18, \$1 19 for white, 400 bush white at \$1 20 delivered, 500 bush red delivered at \$1 15. Corn is in good demand and prices firm at 52¢ for old and 50¢ for new. Rye is in fair demand and price at 48¢. Oats are in good demand—sales at 40¢/44¢, 600 bush at 44¢. Barley is in fair request at \$1 50, \$1 58 for fall and \$1 40, \$1 48 for spring.

New York, January 17, P. M.

Cotton market is steady to-day—sales of 3,000 bales middling Orleans at 13¢ and uplands at 12¢, the steamer's news being received too late to have any effect on the market. Flour market has advanced 3¢, with a better demand for export and home consumption—sales of 10,000 lbs at \$6 30, \$6 45 for common to straight State, \$6 55, \$6 70 for extra State, \$6 30, \$6 40 for superfine Western, \$6 80, \$6 90 for extra Western, \$6 80, \$6 90 for common to extra Ohio, closing buoyant. Canadian flour—sales of 400 bbls at \$4 40, \$4 50. Rye flour—sales of \$30 bbls at \$5 12. Cornmeal—sales of 700 bbls Brandywine at \$5 75. Wheat is firmer—sales of 100 hhds at \$1 58, \$1 61, \$1 62 for Southern red, 11,000 bush Milwaukee club at \$1 50. Rye is scarce and firm—sales at 48¢/50¢ for small and large parcels delivered. Barley is firm and quiet at \$1 02, \$1 21. Barley-malt firm at \$1 40, \$1 45. Corn is buoyant—sales of 25,000 bush at 72¢/75¢ in store for mixed Western delivered, closing firmly at the latter price. Oats are firm and active at 48¢/50¢ for State and 50¢/52¢ for Western. Whisky market is excited, and 20 7/8 gallon higher—sales of 1,000 hhds at 27¢/28¢, closing firm at the latter price. Pork market firm—sales 800 bbls at \$17 75, \$17 87 for new prime, \$19 for prime mess, \$19 75, \$19 87 for old mess, \$20 75, \$20 87 for new mess, \$23 for clear mess. Beef is firm and unchanged—sales of 400 bbls at \$9 25, \$9 30 for country prime, \$10 50, \$12 50 for old repacked Chicago, \$16 for extra mess. Beef hams firm—sales of 150 bbls at \$18, \$20. Prime mess beef is nominal at \$20, \$25. Dressed hogs have advanced to 9¢/10¢, with a good demand. Cut meats are firmer—sales of 600 hids at 8¢ for shoulders, 10¢/10 1/2¢ for hams. Bacon steady and nominally the same. Lard is steady—sales of 450 bbls at 12¢/13¢. Butter is steady at 15¢/16¢ for Ohio and 19¢/20¢ for State. Cheese is steady at 10¢/10 1/2¢. Coffee is dull and 1/4¢ 7/8 lower—sales at 10¢/10 1/2¢ for Rio. Sugar is firm. Molasses buoyant at 80¢ for New Orleans. Tobacco is firm. Spirits turpentine is dull. Rice is buoyant. Freight is dull.

Money is easy and in good demand. Exchange nominal. Stocks are quiet but firm—New York Southern 87 1/2, Hudson 33, Reading 82 1/2, Erie 62 1/2, Michigan Southern 89 1/2, Michigan Central 95, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 60 1/2, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 105.